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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/529,056

03/24/2005

Steven J. Harris

540-559

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EXAMINER

WEST, PAUL M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2856

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

02/14/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/529,056

Applicant(s)

HARRIS ET AL.

Examiner

Paul M. West

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 5 and 7-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 6 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

3. Regarding claim 16, the limitations, "wherein the second width is a half or less of the first width, wherein the second width is a tenth or less of the first width" are somewhat contradictory and confusing. It would appear that the limitation "wherein the second width is half or less of the first width" is unnecessary and should be omitted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4,5,7-9,11,12,14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Byrne et al. in view of Ansuini et al. (4,780,664).
3. Regarding claim 4, Byrne et al. teach a microsensor including a plurality of different resistivity sensors 100, each sensor having a part formed from a patterned conductive thin film and the different sensors being arranged to be differently influenced

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by corrosive media in an area in which the unit is mounted (Col. 2, lines 43-55), the microsensor comprising multiple components 100 and a plurality of resistivity sensors 102 (each of multiple corrosion sensors has a resistivity sensor) each having a thin film track arranged to provide a measurable variation in resistivity in response to prolonged exposure to corrosive media (Col. 1, lines 65-68; Col. 2, line 1), the microsensor providing a separate output from each of the sensors. Byrne et al. do not teach two resistivity sensors having conductive tracks of different widths. Ansuini et al. teach a sensor for sensing corrosion, including two resistivity sensors 60,80, wherein a first resistivity sensor 60, has a thin film track 64 of a first width, and a second resistivity sensor 80 has a thin film track 86 of a second width which is less than half of the first width (see Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ansuini et al. with the apparatus of Byrne et al. because using varying widths of thin film allows both the instantaneous and the time averaged corrosion rate to be measured.

4. Regarding claim 7, Byrne et al. teach using having a resistivity sensors of different thicknesses (Col. 4, lines 51-56).

5. Regarding claim 9, the resistivity sensors include a sensor with a thin film track having a first surface type and a different sensor with a thin film track having a second different surface type, in this case treated and untreated surfaces (Col. 2, lines 43-55).

6. Regarding claim 11, each of the microsensors includes a resistivity sensor and a reference sensor which provides a measurable variation in resistivity in response to

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changes in temperature, the reference sensor have the same temperature dependence as the resistivity sensor (Col. 4, lines 21-30).

7. Regarding claim 12, a resistance thermometer sensor is included in the microsensor and arranged to measure temperatures in an area where the microsensor is mounted (Col. 4, lines 63-68; Col. 5, lines 8-10).

8. Regarding claim 15, Byrne et al. teach a system which includes a data processor, which receives and processes data and provides corrosion analysis (Col. 2, lines 32-33).

9. Regarding claim 8, the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. does not specifically teach two resistivity sensors which have thin film tracks made of different metallic compositions, however, Byrne et al. do teach one monitoring system controlling a number of resistivity sensors at many different sites (Col. 1, lines 54-58), and further teach a sensor being made from the same material as the structure it is monitoring. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make some of the sensors out of different metallic compositions in order to be able to monitor sites made of different materials.

10. Regarding claim 14, the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. does not teach the corrosion sensors being on the same substrate, however they do teach each sensor being provided on an insulating substrate 108, and further teach two sensor being used together in the same area (Col. 2, lines 43-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place both sensors on the same substrate because it

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would make the sensors easier to transport and install, i.e. transporting and installing one unit instead of two.

11. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Byrne et al. in view of Ansuini et al. and further in view of Agarwala et al. (5,338,432).

12. Regarding claim 10, the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. does not teach the sensors including a galvanic sensor. Agarwala et al. teach a corrosion sensor 10 which is a galvanic sensor having one thin film track 16a made of a first metallic material and another thin film track 16b made of a second different metallic material, and the tracks being arranged to provide a measurable variation in galvanic voltage in response to exposure to an electrolyte (Col. 3, lines 53-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Agarwala et al. with the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. because using a galvanic sensor allows for the sensing of corrosive elements potentially before substantial corrosion has taken place.

13. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Byrne et al. in view of Ansuini et al. and further in view of Nakada et al. (6,516,785).

14. Regarding claim 13, the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. does not teach the microsensor including an airflow sensor. Nakada et al. teach a thermal airflow sensor to be used in corrosive environments, and further teach that airflow affects corrosion (Col. 2, lines 36-40), therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art to incorporate the airflow sensor of Nakada et al. with the combination of Byrne et al. and Ansuini et al. because it would provide more information about the corrosivity of the environment and rates at which corrosion is occurring near the sensor.

Allowable Subject Matter

15. Claim 6 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

16. Claim 16 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

Response to Arguments

17. Applicant's arguments filed 27 November 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

18. Applicant has argued that track 64,84,68, and 88 are not resistive sensors, however Byrne does teach using these tracks as resistive sensors by connecting them together to measure the instantaneous corrosion rate as well as for checking the time averaged corrosion rate (Col. 6, lines 42-62).

Conclusion

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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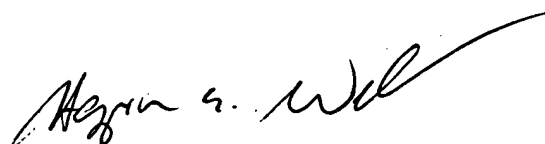
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul M. West whose telephone number is (571) 272-8590. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hezron Williams can be reached on (571) 272-2208. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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